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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864. NUMBER 256.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The lull in military affairs has been broken by a startling matter. Forrest, at the head of about 7,000 troops, and without artillery, suddenly appears before Union City, Tenn., and demands a surrender. Col. Hawkins, of the 7th Tenn. cavalry, with 400 men, garrisons the place, and behind fortifications. Had this Colonel held out—but a few hours, reinforcements would have reached him, as General Buford with 3,000 men (or Col. Cadwallader) was hurrying to his relief and within the vicinity of Union City just after Hawkins had surrendered, and the rebels had left with their prisoners and booty. There does not seem to be a palliating circumstance to this shameful and outrageous proceeding. The men were ready and willing to fight, but were basely given up. The whole affair smacks strongly of treason or consummate cowardice. We hope it will be cleared up, but at present it has a very black look.

Proceeding East from Union City, the rebels formed a junction with another force, which swelled their numbers to 6,500. This augmented force made a sudden dash at Paducah, and occupied the town. Col. Hicks, commanding the Union forces, numbering only 800, retired to his fortifications, and after a fight by two gunboats made a desperate fight, which lasted from 4 p. m. until midnight, and resulted in the repulse of the rebels with heavy loss, and the burning of the town. The little garrison fought like partizans, and their conduct stands out in bold relief as a contrast with the shameful conduct of the cowardly officer in command at Union City. In the meantime how long is Forrest to run at large? Hammed in by the West Kentucky corner, with the Ohio and Tennessee rivers commanded by our gunboats, it will be disgraceful if he is allowed to escape.

All looks well in Louisiana. Gen. Banks' troops are in motion in the western part of the State co-operating with Admiral Porter who is at Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles up the Red River. Gen. Lee, of Kansas, has whipped the rebels at New Iberia and Butte a la Rose, and everything looks encouraging for the rapid expulsion of Taylor's forces from Louisiana.

A French war fleet is reported at the mouth of Rio Grande, a fact which gains additional significance from the report that the Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate demonstration against the designs of the Mexican Empire and its French friends in connection with the rebellion.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, member of Congress from the Fifth District in this State, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday, of an affection of the heart, at the age of fifty-three. We defer a biographical notice of the lamented deceased until another issue.

The President has issued a proclamation supplementary to that of amnesty, explaining that the latter does not apply to persons who are in confinement or under bonds or parole vice they were in when the latter was put in force, and also voluntarily come forward to take it with the desire for peace and obedience to the laws. At the same time prisoners of war can apply to the President for clemency, and their cases will be considered.

It is a significant announcement in a dispatch from Washington that embarkations are going to the front. There is work ahead for the men of the Potomac.

THE NEW COPPERHEAD RITUAL.

Exposure of the K. G. C.'s and their Plan of Organization.

On the inside pages of this issue will be seen a full exposure of the first degree of the new ritual of the K. G. C.s in this city and State. It has not escaped the eyes of Union men that the Copperhead Convention of Illinois, and other conventions held recently in Chicago and elsewhere in the West, it is known to many of our citizens had a secret Copperhead Convention of delegates from the various lodges of the Order—and to the SIX or TEN THOUSAND soldiers' vote, a report of the Supreme Council, to be held in Chicago, on Tuesday, March 29th, and that the conclave resulted in action from Tuesday afternoon until Friday, meeting at night as well as in the day time. The number in attendance is very estimated by different persons at 100 to 500. Still, from all that could learn in cities and villages of the State. A portion of the proceedings were quiet and a portion was conducted in boisterous, angry tones, easily heard by persons in the vicinity of the room. Many of the delegates were blinded on the "underground" in various parts of the city, in order to conceal their presence, which would have been observed if they had registered their names at the hotels. We have a list of the names of several of the ring-leaders of the gang of conspirators who were here.

What they were doing may be readily inferred from the character of the document which we publish. That their purposes were treasonable, and that they were here to hatch treason, and that they mean to help their rebel brethren, admits of no doubt. The increased bold, defiant, impudent tone in which the rebel organ lately indulges may be traced to the formation of this secret association society. It thinks it now has a body of treasonable backers on whom it can rely; knows if assistance is that if the Democratic soldiers shall mob it, that its "friends," in revenge, will destroy all the other newspapers in Chicago.

If this treasonable organization can be sufficiently exposed to support the design of the leaders, steps may be taken at the Chicago Copperhead National Convention to commence the long threatened "fire-in-the-rear," and inaugurate civil war in the North for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. The more than 6,000 men reported to be two thousand at this time, but a good many who had joined are growing sick of it; others of the timid withdrawn. Several "chiefs of stone" have ousted out as they became acquainted with the wicked and diabolical object of the order.

It will be observed that one of the pledges of the lately initiated Degree is for mutual aid the principles but the EXTENSION of the order to pledge himself not to let it be known that such a fraternity is in being; but, every act, not to let outsiders know who belong to the conspiracy. But concealment is not to be carried to the consummation of the ritual. The cause are best allowed to the leaders; their knowledge of the membership of their own ranks, the high-cockolorums are away up in front, out of sight; where they can't see what they will take their puppets dance. All orders and communications from the grand armies," and another, and quite different thing, to put the whole population at home under military law, and thereby compel many to obtain a military detail, upon such terms as the Central Government may dictate, and to serve a military grist to his mill. He wants to cultivate his farm, or attends to his other necessary avocations at home.

Neither a planter nor an overseer engaged upon the farm, nor a blacksmith making the rudest agricultural implement, nor a miller grinding for the people at home, belongs to, or consequently any part of the aristocratic class, and there is not the shadow of constitutional power vested in the Confederate Government for conscripting these classes, and others engaged in home pursuits, under military rule, while they remain at home to cultivate the farms. If conscription was constitutional, as a means of raising armies by the Confederate Government, it could not be constitutional to compel by force not actually in the army, or not to be employed in the army, and the constitutional power to "raise armies" could never carry with it the power in Congress to prescribe the whole people, who are not needed for the armies, but are left at home because more useful there, and place those under military government, and compel them to do military details to plow their fields, shoe their farm horses, or go to mill.

Conscription carried to this extent is the essence of military despotism; placing all civil rights in a state of subordination to military power, and yielding the highest freedom of each individual to the will of the chief of the military power.

If all between seventeen and fifty are to be enrolled and placed in constant military service, we must conquer the enemy while we are consuming the present crop of provisions, or we are ruined; as it will be impossible for the old men over fifty and the boys under seventeen to make supplies enough to feed our armies and people another year. I think every practical man in the confederacy who knows any thing about our resources, internals and resources will readily admit this.

Instead of making constant new drafts upon the agricultural and mechanical labor the country for recruits for the armies, swell our numbers beyond our present maximum rolls, which must prove our ruin, by exhausting our provisions, I respectfully submit to the World be wise to put the troops now in the field on a war footing, and, if necessary, (Gov. Brown thinks that there are enough at home to support them,) in the field, and compel the thousands of young officers in gold lace and brass buttons, who are constantly seen crowding our railroads and hotels, many of whom are seldom be found on our regiments and the thousands of straggling soldiers who are without regiments, to their favorite commands, or others, who's names do not appear in the army. This is done either by the conscription or the tax-payers, to the gallant officers who stand by the post of danger and the gallant soldiers who seldom or never get furloughs, but are always in the thickest fight. If 500,000 men have not the power of endurance to stand the present danger, and suffering so much, why should the favorites of power and those of the country, who seek to avoid duty and danger, be countenanced or tolerated at home, while their names stand upon the muster-rolls.

CONFLICT WITH THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

But it may be said that an attempt to maintain the rights of the State will produce conflict with the Confederate Government. I am aware that there are those who, from motives not necessary to be here mentioned, are ever ready to raise the cry of *conflict*, and to criticise and condemn the action of Georgia in every case where her constituted authorities protest against the encroachments of the central power, and seek to maintain her dignity and sovereignty as a State, and the constitutional rights and dignity of her people.

Those who are unfriendly to or close sovereignty and desire to consolidate all power in the hands of the Confederate Government, hoping to promote their ends by underrating by operating upon the fears of the timid, after each new aggression upon the constitutional rights of the States, will fall to keep up the cry of *conflict*, and warn the people to be aware of those who seek to maintain their constitutional rights and liberties, as those who time embarrass the Confederate Government in the prosecution of the war.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

I cannot withhold the expression of the deep mortification I feel at the late action of Congress in attempting to suppress the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to confer upon the President powers expressly denied him by the Constitution of the Confederate States. Under pretext of necessity, which our people know does not exist in this country, and under false pretenses, our Congress, with the assent and at the request of the Executive, has struck a blow at the liberties of the people of these States.

Any warrant issued by the President or any arrest made by him, or under his order, of any person in virtue of this act, subject to military command, is illegal, and in plain violation of the Constitution; as it is the duty of the civil officer, in executing, to confer upon the President the right to exercise powers of arrest, expressly forbidden by the Constitution, and for the act of Congress to do this is but an attempt to revive the odious practice of granting political powers, by royal prerogative, so long since denounced by our English ancestors, and which caused the confinement in the Bastile, and other political prisons of thousands of our people, and the judicial authority to investigate such cases, and the provision for creating a court appointed by the Executive, without power to try the favorites or officers, who's names are on the pay-roll, and who are not presented at the time, by friends of the prisoners in the army. This is treason alike to the country, to the tax-payers, to the gallant officers who stand by the post of danger, and the gallant soldiers who seldom or never get furloughs, but are always in the thickest fight. If 500,000 men have not the power of endurance to stand so much, why should the favorites of power and those of the country, who seek to avoid duty and danger, be countenanced or tolerated at home, while their names stand upon the muster-rolls.

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Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW RITUAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

THE PEOPLE'S LOYAL POLICY.

PREPARED IN CHICAGO

LOOK TO THE STATE

GRAIN STORAGE.

NEW ELEVATOR

The First Day of May

$6,000 TO LOAN

REMOVAL.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

STAR CANDLES.

GERMAN SOAP

Pearl Starch, Fairy Soaps

LOOK FOR THE

BEST ICE

LAKE ICE.

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY

CRYSTAL LAKE

G. H. & I. LEE

For the Blind.

NOTICE

To Architects.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Plans for New Building.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE

RAWSON & BARTLETT

BOOTS & SHOES

Scales.

SCALES

Insoluble Cements

INSOLUBLE CEMENT

HUMAN HAIR

HOPE GOOD COMPANY

Special Notices.

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Doctor Thomson.

Help for the Afflicted.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Dr. James,

Lumber Freights.

BASEMENT.

FIRST FLOOR.

SECOND FLOOR.

Miscellaneous.

GRAIN STORAGE

NEW ELEVATOR

The First Day of May Next

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

$6,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.

REMOVAL.—J. Ledue, late Ledue & Gibbs, has removed to 211 South Water Street, opposite

PROCTER & GAMBLE

34 West Second Street,

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

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GERMAN SOAP,

Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps,

CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

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LAKE ICE,

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY

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Wm. Bross, Chicago, Vice-President.
Jno. L. Peyton, Colorado Territory, Secretary.
Jno. Evans, Colorado Territory, Treasurer.

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Hon. WM. BROSS, Chicago.
Hon. JOHN L. PEYTON, Colorado Territory.
DR. P. E. JUDD, Chicago.
WARREN P. LA WITON, Chicago.
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OF ALL KINDS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.

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EDWARD SHERMAN,
CHARLES H. RICH.

New York, March 19, 1864.

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OF CHICAGO.

4 South Clark St., Loomis Building.

WILL NOW prepared to receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

BENJAMIN LOOMIS, Vice-Pres't.
E. HUTCHINSON SAUNDERS, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $200,000

JAS. H. DOWES, President.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier. ANSON T. HALL, Vice-President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, - - $400,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
H. MOSES, Cashier. H. HOLMES, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRADSTREET, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, in the County of Cook and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized according to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do certify that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, in the County of Cook and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand [SEAL.] and seal of office, this FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 8,979.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

SUCCESSOR TO

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

We also keep on hand for sale United States Securities, allowing the usual discount on orders for the Northern Loan.

Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

JOHN J. TYRRELL, President.
Chicago, February 20, 1864. 807-876-20

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Circular Notes of the

BANK OF AMERICA,

Heretofore issued by and deed business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, have been purchased by the undersigned, as Trustee for the Policy Holders of said Bank, at his office, in the city of Chicago, and that all notes of said Bank issued by said Bank, or any of its officers, will be redeemed at par on presentation at my office.

GEORGE C. SMITH, Trustee.
Chicago, March 1, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $200,000

JAS. H. DOWES, President.
ANSON T. HALL, Vice-President.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GENEVA, Kane Co., Ill.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 31st day of MARCH next. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of A. FLOWER, 100 Lake street, Chicago, or by addressing the undersigned, at Geneva.

REV. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE,

REV. C. PERSHING, D. D., PRESIDENT.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE, Penn. Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Rev. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Rev. J. C. PERSHING, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity. Rev. J. H. FRANCIS, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres. Rev. T. H. LOCKE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. Miss M. E. THOMPSON, Principal of Preparatory Department. Miss E. J. BOYD, Teacher of Music. Miss M. E. BOYD, Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Miss M. A. BOYD, Teacher of Penmanship. Miss M. A. BOYD, Teacher of Penmanship. Miss M. A. BOYD, Teacher of Penmanship. Miss M. A. BOYD, Teacher of Penmanship.

The Collegiate Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Session will commence on the first Monday in February, and the Fall Session on the first Monday in September.

Tuition in the Collegiate Department, $30 per Session. Tuition in the Preparatory Department, $20 per Session. Tuition in the Primary Department, $15 per Session. Tuition in Music, $30 per Session. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, $15 per Session. Tuition in Penmanship, $10 per Session. Boarding and Washing, $60 per Session. Fuel and Lights, $10 per Session. Incidental Fee, $2 per Session.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Telegraphing and Organ Music taught. Instructions in Oil Painting, Crayon Drawing, Pencil Drawing, Penmanship, Wax Flowers, Shell Work, Hair Work, Bead Work, Embroidery, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. For circulars, address

REV. C. PERSHING, D. D.,
President of Pittsburgh Female College.

Pittsburgh, March 19th, 1864.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

50 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Orders sent on hand a very large and well selected stock of goods, which they are enabled to offer to the trade on as favorable terms as any house in the city.

Having made the purchases in Boots, Shoes, &c., for the Spring Trade with great care, they are confident that the quality and style of goods offered will meet the approval of all purchasers.

Orders filled promptly and shipped to any part of the country.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES,

Fairbanks, Kimball & Co.,

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Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Supplied in any quantity, in packages to suit purchasers, by the sole proprietors,

HILTON BROS. & CO.,

Providence, R. I.

For the Army.

NOTICE.

Bounty Still Paid by the U. S. Navy.

To Architects.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Plans for New Building.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864.

PARIS GOSSIP.

ADVENTURES OF A CHILIAN MILLIONAIRE.

Low Life in Paris—An American Lady at the French Court.

A CHILIAN MILLIONAIRE.

One of the latest arrivals among the happy strangers, who come here to raise the envy of the natives by the style of lavish outlay popularly characterized, here as "throwing away gold by the handfull," is a great magnate from Chili, of Irish descent, and rejoicing in the appropriate style and title of Don Diego Higgins, who appears to be possessed of fabulous wealth; and who, being supposed to have visited the Old World with matrimonial designs, has been the object of all those charming and disinterested attentions, so generously bestowed on such people by the pepos and mammas of marriageable daughters.

Don Diego is the son and heir of one of the ill-advised patriots of the last generation, who left their country to avoid a worse fate. He went first to Gibraltar, whence his political antecedents caused him to be received with such hospitality that he went thence to Spain where he led a peaceable existence for a year or two, and was married to the fair Senora Garcia, a citizen of the world, with the world before him, and his fortune to seek. After many changes of residence, during which first one father and then another, he made his way to Chili, where he soon became busily and profitably employed in the working of the delicate Chinchillite mine and a leader in Chilian politics. The exile had married early, and had already his South wife in all his wanderings, and his seven sons, who were deeply imbued with their father's principles, took an eager interest in the struggles of many years between Spain and her revolted colonies, and in which their father took a leading and influential part. While they were sailors active and fierce republicans; all fought bravely in the Chilian army, in which they obtained high commands, and all died in Chili, with the exception of Diego, his father's successor and sole survivor. The old gentleman, who had a fortune of many millions in the line trade, lived very simply, and as long as he lived, only allowed the sum of £50 a year to his sole heir. On his death, the younger Diego found himself in possession of a fortune whose exact amount is not known, but which is believed here to be something fabulous," and determined to make a visit to Europe. He is not young (his father lived to a very advanced age), and he is described as being the color of a new penny, with a bushy hair and whiskers already gray. He is somewhat corpulent in the appellation of his fortune, he must have had the pick of nine-tenths of the girls in Paris. It seems that he is very courageous and cool, as he gathered the entire crew of a Spanish vessel that was wrecked some years ago near Valparaiso, that the Queen of Spain might hang them. Isabella, the Catholic, and thus conferred on him his title of "Don." But though the charms of his wealth and his title would be visible hive now, when the month of March has only just been entered on. It is no unusual thing, on any day of the week in Dalling, to meet 12 emigrants, between old and young, upon one of Bianconi's long cars, and this three times a day, all bound for the North. Of these

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864.

THE CITY.

SPECIAL ASSESSOR.—The new Special Assessor, Mr. Ward, entered on his duties on Saturday, in place of Mr. Graham.

RECRUITS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENT.—Nine more recruits for the First Illinois Regiment of colored volunteers were received yesterday, and will be forwarded to Quincy this evening.

NEW HOTEL.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway is rejoicing in old-time style the new, commodious rail-making the road one of the smoothest in the country.

DEATH LIST.—The publication of the letters of Ed D. Ogden in Mr. Medill's book of the Tribune Extra on the third page of today's paper will be found in itself a large variety of miscellaneous reading matter.

THE CANAL CLEAR.—The ice is all out of the canal at Bridgeport. The boats were lining on Saturday evening. The Illinois and Michigan Canal Bay Carriage is considered as opened through for the season.

FIRE.—The cooper shop and commission house of W. T. Hall, Nos. 171 and 173 South Water street, were set on fire about 8 o'clock on Friday evening. By the promptness of John Rissolo, of Pinkerton's Preventive Police, the fire was extinguished before it had done much damage.

PITTSBURG REDUCTION.—Pittsburg follows in the footsteps of Chicago in May, the products of which will be divided between the Sanitary and Christian Commission. This will be a fitting opportunity for Chicago to reciprocate the liberality of Pittsburg at the great Fair, of which we hope our citizens will avail themselves.

PERSONAL.—Artemus Ward and his indefatigable agent, Higgston, who have been doing San Francisco, Salt Lake City, typhus fever, savages, Indians, Mormons and other unpleasant things, are in the city. Artemus will, at his own request, be left and Higgston the homecoming with which they thought the "savages" had astonished the Saints. The time at which Artemus will speak will be given in our next issue.

LARCENY.—Mary Wilson, a wretched-looking creature, was carried at the Armory on Saturday with the larceny of a shawl valued at $25, the property of Mrs McNulty. Several other articles supposed to be stolen were also found in the possession of the prisoner, who is an old offender. She was held for trial at the Recorder's Court in the sum of $600, and removed in default of bail.

ARMORED PILOT.—The Lexington Observer says: Col. Dr. L. Hart has sold his leading stallion Mambrino Pilot to one of the Chicago Mambrino "clubs" of which he is one of the most leading horses ever raised in Kentucky, and is destined, if no accident occurs, to be a celebrated horse in the stud. He was sired by Mambrino Pilot, the property of the late Gen. Hart. Mr. Harrison has taken him to Illinois, says he is lucky. After making a limited season with him, to put him in training. Kentucky's loss is Illinois's gain, and Kentucky may be also always has "one for her racing stock."

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The members of this society will assemble at a quarter before 12 o'clock this morning on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, whence they will proceed to the Bishop's church of the corner of Peoria and Washington streets, to attend divine service. At half-past 2 o'clock they will assemble at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, whence they will proceed to Rose Hill Cemetery, where the burial is, recently purchased by the society, containing some 7,000 square feet, will be dedicated by Bishop Whitehouse.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Small pox still continues to some extent at Camp Douglas, and there are some cases of measles.

Dr. Wheler, Post Surgeon, leaves on Sunday evening for the regiment at Annapolis Dr. Gardner, U. S. A., succeeds him.

General Orme has issued an order directing the post hospital at Camp Douglas to be removed from that locality to a place distant from any inhabited dwelling. The old hospital, which has for some time been somewhat stale, will be at the close practically abandoned. The new hospital will be a decided improvement in the comfort of the inmates.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—SPRING TERM.—The next term of the University of Chicago opens on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., and continues till the 3d of July.

The friends of the University have good reason to rejoice in its being rid of a nuisance to which for more than a year it has been exposed. The old wood yard, the resting place of the wrecks of the University has been a source of exposure, has been promptly removed by Gen. Orme under the same by the command of the district.

The University is also happy to see, is exhibiting gratifying signs of prosperity. The observatory and main building, are going forward as fast as the builders can push them. The enlargement of the latter, to the extent of one hundred feet, is a good thing now looks in the speedy completion of the noble enterprise, with even an enlargement of its original plan.

RANDOLPH STREET BRIDGE.—The bids for the contract to erect a new bridge to replace the present one at Randolph street, were opened by Mayor Sherman on Saturday, in the office of the Board of Public Works. The following are the offers:

For J. Howard	$ 3,499
For Wm. Bennett	3,450
For P. Bennett	3,400
For Wm. Bennett	3,350

The contract was awarded to L. B. Bennett. The new bridge will be on the same plan as the present one, but somewhat stronger in the planks, and it is to be hoped that the work will be so well carried out, giving a much better opportunity for carriage and wagons passing. A new fire wrecks will be occupied in building it. It is expected that the bridge will be completed by the 1st of May, and will be made double decked, so the old bridge will not be touched till the new one is ready to be put in its place.

THE WARD MEETINGS ON SATURDAY EVENING.—The Union men of the 13th Ward were out in force at Klunkel's old place on Wells street, near South avenue last night. This was the first regular political gathering ever held in the Ward, and it was an encouraging feature of the occasion that many of the original Copperheads were present. There was much excitement and enthusiasm, and a determination manifested to overcome the pitiful majority which sent a Copperhead to the Common Council. There is little doubt that our friends will carry the ward.

In the 11th there was a large gathering at the Cambridge House, corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets, at which all those who desire to have a hand in the primaries on Saturday next for the selection of delegates to the Union City Convention strongly backed for the coming campaign. Hon. J. H. Ward, Ald. Cullerton, Ald. Hoffman and others addressed the meeting, which was called to order by Ald. Cullerton, who stated the object of the meeting.

The Presidential campaign has opened in earnest, and the primaries will be held on Saturday next, when delegates will be chosen to the Union City Convention. The meeting was addressed by Ald. Cullerton, Ald. Hoffman, Ald. Ward, Ald. Wentworth, Ald. Sherman, Ald. Loomis, Ald. Throop, Ald. Haines, Ald. Hoyne, Ald. Rice, Ald. Gage, Ald. Cleaver